

# Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

THURSDAY MAY 14

## JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

The Japanese, since they tried their strength in 1894, have always believed that they were strong enough to whip the Russians. Comparison with the soldiers of the white powers on the allied march last year for the relief of the legations at Peking, added to their confidence. In discipline, smartness, dash and endurance, the Japanese troops not only matched the best of the Europeans, but they were indubitably superior to the Russians. The latter gave a sorry exhibition of the soldierly virtues before Peking and their conduct made every Japanese observer feel that the task of humbling the Czar's power on the Asiatic coast would be simplified by the personnel of his infantry.

The Russian infantry soldier is, in general, ignorant and stupid; not apt in the initiative and hampered on the march by a great commissariat. On the other hand the Japanese soldier of any branch of the service is alert, quick to learn, eager to bring on a fight and exceedingly mobile. The other qualities which make him great are courage, unconsciousness of fear, indifference to life, fanatical patriotism, obedience to officers such as he gave for centuries to his feudal lords, a marching capacity which ages of pedestrianism has perfected and the ability to get along with a ration of compressed rice, which enables him to make long marches from his base of supply without wagon trains. So high are his qualities as a soldier that in the war of 1894-95 not a single man deserted, not one straggled from the firing line, not one was cashiered for cowardice or punished for disobedience. Moreover it is no slight thing, that behind the personal qualities of the little brown warrior stands a nation which is sensitive in a high degree to the honor of its soldiery. A man would fare badly indeed, even in his own home, who came back from war dishonored. It were better for him to come back in his funeral urn.

The chances of war so far as the personnel of the fighting men is concerned favor the Japanese rather than the Russians. Other considerations are that Japan is close to the field of operations and Russia—or that part of Russia which is effective for recruits and supplies of food—is thousands of miles away from it, and connected with it by a single and not well-defended line of railway. Japan has as large a fighting population as had the North and South combined in the American Civil war and can place as many soldiers in the field. By keeping command of the sea, Japan could, in one month's time, land five hundred thousand men in China and Korea; and her naval strength, in Asiatic waters, is so far superior to that of her possible enemy as to enable her to count on clear seas for her transports.

It is a consciousness of strength, a sense of injury due to the fact that Russia, with the aid of Germany and France, gathered the fruits of the Japanese victory of 1894, and a desire to be recognized as an equal among the great powers, which has caused the war spirit of Japan to flame so high. When a nation is unanimous for war and has the power to wage it on a great scale, the chances for peaceful settlements are few. And so, unless Russia loosens her grip on Manchuria, sooner or later, she will have to meet the issue which Japan seems determined to raise.

## LEGISLATIVE LICENSE.

License in speech on the floor of the Legislature has become such a feature that it is seemingly when a thoughtful member of the House takes occasion, as did Mr. Chillingworth yesterday, to call attention to the great wrong which is done by the abuse of the legislative privilege. And not strangely it was the same member who has been guilty of the practice before who offended.

Grocer Kumalae, anxious as always to win any fight in which he embarks, and up in arms against the insertion of the word "responsible," as a qualifying adjective in connection with bidders for government contracts, told how he had heard that one head of department had declared that he would give contracts where he would, despite legislative restriction. Called to account he shielded himself behind the privilege which is his; took the statement of the Fourth district member, that he personally challenged the truth of the statement, smirkingly leaving every head of department under his imputation of dishonesty. In his effort to keep the word "responsible" out of the bill. And he was successful.

In all honesty it would appear to be time for the calling off of such kind of vote-getting speeches. Has a member no just cause, none where argument righteous and plainforward will prevail? Must the men who serve the government and people, at the very least as judiciously as has Kumalae, be subjected to such imputations and yet prevented from hearing a specific charge or meeting a slander? Mr. Chillingworth took up the gauntlet as becomes a fair man, flung his defiance and from the weak attempt to evade satisfied

every one present that there was no proof at the hand of the accusing member. It was not only a personal victory for Chillingworth, but left Kumalae without some of the friends who had been his theretofore.

## WILL START WORK.

Now that the House has passed an item appropriating money to assist in the dissemination of knowledge concerning Hawaii, and that the Chamber of Commerce has begun the setting to the credit of the Tourist committee of cash from the wharf tax, there promises to be a realization of the hopes of some of those who have clung hard and fast to the theory that through advertising our climate and lands will come prosperity and plenty.

There is in existence a committee which is hard at work on the preliminaries, has now under its consideration things of value, awaiting only the touch of gold to bring the projects into life, and it is safe to say that these men, everyone of whom has had to do largely with the advance of Hawaii recently, will not go astray in getting the best ideas into shape for attracting people to these shores.

The work is behind hand, the season in California has been one of unexampled prosperity, but it is never well to regret, but to press forward. There is a short season still ahead of our people. It might be wise to attempt at once to secure a hearing from the tourists yet in the West and from this start a work which will reach the travelers of next year before they have made up their itineraries.

The political economy of the Bulletin is much more diverting than its wit. It assumes that if thirty thousand dollars a week should pass into the hands of Chinese gamblers the entire circulation of the town would soon be absorbed. Apparently it regards the circulating medium as a thing that is not increased even by sugar returns, but a stationary fund which every draft diminishes. If this were the case it is hard to see how the \$180,000 or more per week which is paid to plantation laborers, much of which is sent to Japan, should not have bankrupted the country long ago. However knowledge of finance and the general conditions of business is no more to be expected of the Bulletin, perhaps, than is the ability to raise a laugh at the expense of any one but itself.

## KINDERGARTENS AS A PART OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The teachers are making an active canvass for an appropriation which will make the kindergartens a part of the public school system. The following paper, constituting an appeal to the Legislature, by Miss Lawrence, Supervisor of the free kindergartens of this city, is endorsed by Principal Edgar Wood of the Normal School, Miss Felker, Principal of the Kaahumannu School, Mrs. Frasher, principal of the Kailani School, and Miss Walker, of the same institution:

Honolulu, T. H., February 24, 1903. Its value to the schools of this city, to judge from the testimony of teachers who have received kindergarten children, is an established fact. Its methods present the best opportunity for the normal development of the child between the ages of four and six, and prepares him for his work in the first grade. The number of kindergartens now established is unfortunately inadequate to the needs of the increasing population. Many children, therefore, must enter the first grade without having had this previous training.

It is also an established fact that primary teachers with an understanding of the kindergarten principles and methods can use them to the great advantage of their pupils, and can also do much to supply deficiencies where children have not had the kindergarten training.

A kindergarten then, connected with the Normal School, in which, before graduating, all Normal students would have the privilege of working, would so imbue the Normal student with its principles and methods that all their work would show its influence. The influence of such a kindergarten would soon be felt in all the primary schools on these islands, raising their standard materially, and the money spent in maintaining a Normal School kindergarten would be returned to the state an hundred fold in good citizenship. Respectfully submitted, FRANCES LAWRENCE, Supervisor Honolulu Free Kindergartens.

## M'CAULEY GETS INTO TROUBLE.

George McCauley was almost committed for contempt in Judge Robinson's court yesterday. McCauley is the Spanish interpreter and also serves as a police officer. He was a witness for the prosecution in the case of Frank Rosalea, a Porto Rican charged with selling liquor without a license. L. M. Strauss was attorney for the defense, and on cross-examination he asked McCauley if he was an interpreter.

"I occupy that honorable position," said the witness in his own rich voice.

"And holding that honorable position, you also have acted in the low position of a police spy?" inquired Strauss.

"I am not a spy," said McCauley angrily. "Don't you insult me—you can't talk like that to me," said the witness, rising in the chair and shaking his fist at the attorney.

"Are you not a spy," persisted the attorney.

"Answer the question," said the court.

"Yes, I am a spy," said McCauley, angrily turning upon Strauss. "I am a spy, just like you are a spy."

"And you are acting as Porto Rican interpreter?"

"There isn't any such language as Porto Rican," said the witness.

"And you were drawing salary as a police officer and as an interpreter to the grand jury?"

"That is not for you to know."

Finally Judge Robinson ordered the witness to answer questions or he would be committed for contempt.

"That's all right," said McCauley, "but this man has no right to ask me nonsensical questions."

McCauley said he had visited Rosalea's place to search for stolen property, but admitted he hadn't found it.

"Did you find it?" asked Strauss.

"No; he had stowed it away."

"And you were low and sneaking enough when you couldn't find what you wanted to have him arrested for selling liquor?"

This ended the discussion.

The trial of the case was not concluded yesterday.

## AGREE ON LABOR NEED

Commissioner Sargent met with officials and members of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange yesterday and for an hour there was an interchange of ideas concerning the proper course as to the bringing into the country of laborers. The meeting was one arranged by L. E. Pinkham, and there were gathered in the director's room of the B. F. Dillingham Company, besides the commissioner and Mr. Pinkham, Messrs. Bowler, Craig, Nott, Clark, Gartley, Bush and others, including as well representatives of the labor unions, so that there might not even be a suggestion that an attempt was to be made to impress the visitor unduly.

The men present made a general statement of the labor conditions here, their words in effect setting forth the same conditions and expressing the same opinions as were put into form by the committee of the exchange when the commission of senators were in the country last fall. The opinion expressed was that the planters should have the right to bring into the country Chinese labor, for the purpose of utilizing it in the fields, for a specific time. Mr. Sargent asked many questions showing some acquaintance with conditions here, but one of the first things he asked was that he be not quoted as to anything he might say in the conference.

After this unanimous expression of opinion the members of the exchange asked that the influence of the commission be used for the purpose of securing the issuance of an executive order, for the purpose of having put into effect here on government work, the same conditions as obtain in connection with the Territorial contracts, as regards the employment of citizen labor.

The talk became general later in the afternoon and the time spent was in a general exchange of views, the men present agreeing that the meeting had been a most cordial one, and the expression of local opinion most unanimous.

DIARRHOEA is more to be dreaded than diphtheria. It attacks all ages and is equally fatal to young and old. The great mortality resulting from diarrhoea is due to the lack of proper treatment at the first stages of the disease. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a reliable and effective medicine, and if given in time will prevent serious consequences. This remedy never fails and is pleasant to take. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents, sell it.

## Itching Skin

Distress by day and night — That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with eczema or salt rheum — and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood — make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

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